E
664
.S55N2

James Schoolcraft Sherman

OCTOBER 24, 1855—OCTOBER 30, 1912

Class E664

Book S55N2

PRESENTED BY

With the compliments of
The Republican Club
of the City of New York
J. Sanford Saltus
President

JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN

MEMORIAL SERVICE

IN HONOR OF THE MEMORY OF THE LATE

James Schoolcraft Sherman

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HELD AT

The Republican Club of the City of New York

54–56 WEST FORTIETH STREET

ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON
THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF NOVEMBER
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWELVE

PUBLISHED BY
The Republican Club of the City of New York
1913

E6.4
.B33N2

Gift
The Club
My 23'13

The Republican Club of the City of New York

54 West Fortieth Street

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND A MEETING

IN MEMORY OF

JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE HELD IN

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON

THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF NOVEMBER

AT THREE-THIRTY O'CLOCK

THE MEETING WILL BE ADDRESSED BY

ELIHU ROOT — CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW
FRANK S. BLACK — REUBEN LESLIE MAYNARD
LUCIUS N. LITTAUER, AND OTHERS

James Schoolcraft Sherman, Republican, of Utica, N. Y., Vice President of the United States, was born in the city of Utica, October 24, 1855; his father, Richard U. Sherman, also born in Oneida County, N. Y., was by profession an editor and also prominent in public life. The son was graduated from Hamilton College in 1878; was a lawyer by profession, but retired from practice in 1906; was married in 1881 to Carrie Babcock, at East Orange, N. J.; three sons, Sherrill, Richard U., and Thomas M., surviving and in business at Utica; was president of the Utica Trust & Deposit Co., of Utica, N. Y., and an officer and director of various local business enterprises; an attendant of the Dutch Reformed Church and chairman of its board of trustees; was a graduate of Hamilton College, which college, as well as Wesleyan University and Pittsburgh University, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Order of Elks. He was also a member of all the local clubs at Utica; of the Union League, Republican, and Transportation Clubs, of New York City; of the Metropolitan, University, Chevy Chase, and Columbia Clubs,

of Washington. He was active in Republican politics since 1879; was a frequent delegate to State conventions, and presided over the New York State Republican conventions in 1895, 1900, and 1908; was delegate to the Republican national convention of 1892; vice chairman of the Republican national congressional committee for many years prior to 1906, in which year he was chairman of the committee. He appeared upon the platform in various States in every campaign from 1892 down; was mayor of Utica in 1884, and a Member of Congress continuously from 1886 to 1908, with a two-year interim from 1890 to 1892. While in Congress he served on the Committees on the Judiciary, the Census, Industrial Arts and Expositions, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Rules, and Indian Affairs, of which latter committee he was chairman for fourteen years; was elected Vice President upon the ticket with President Taft in 1908.

MEMORIAL MEETING

Of James Schoolcraft Sherman, *held at The Republican Club of the City of New York, 54 West Fortieth Street, New York City, Sunday afternoon, November 24th, 1912.*

President Olcott: A few evenings ago, at a meeting of the Republican Club, it was suggested that a memorial meeting should be held for our friend James Schoolcraft Sherman. Naturally such a suggestion as that was unanimously approved, and it is for that reason that we are gathered here to-day to pay tribute to the ability which Mr. Sherman showed in every walk of life, but more than that, in his and our own Club, to give evidence of the affection which all of us had for him. His public career is so well known that it would seem idle for me, as the President of this Club, to call particular attention to it, but I can hardly allow the opportunity to go by without mentioning the last two occasions that I happened to be in the City of Utica.

The former occasion was in the early part of August, at the time of the formal announcement of his renomination to the office of Vice President, and at that time the city was in gala apparel, which must have pleased not only Mr. Sherman,

but everyone who had affection for him. The stores closed and the people united, regardless of party affiliations, to give a real token of affection to their fellow townsman and to pay tribute to the man who had always been so loyal to them. The next occasion of my being in Utica was at the time of the funeral. The gala occasion was over and grief was predominant. The decoration of the American flag was the one similar idea that was carried out on the two occasions. The people of Utica this latter time were standing sorrowfully at the bier of their friend. We constantly hear quoted, and we frequently say ourselves, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country!" This did not obtain with Sherman.

The people that knew him best loved him most. His neighbors were more sorrowful than even his other political acquaintances. Never, I believe, has there been excelled such perfect, such fitting and such loving tributes as were shown to Sherman on the occasion of his nomination and at the time when it was necessary to pay the last tribute to him.

Others will speak more in detail of the great service that he has rendered his country, and I will do nothing further than to read to you the letter which I have received from the President of the United States, dated November 21, 1912.

NOVEMBER 21, 1912.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

I greatly regret that I cannot be present on Sunday, November 24th, to take part in the memorial service to the late the Honorable James Schooleraft Sherman, Vice President of the United States.

It was my good fortune to know Mr. Sherman in such an official relation as that our personal relations became close. He had had a very extended acquaintance with the Government. His long term of service in the House of Representatives gave him an experience that made him a most useful public servant. As the head of the Committee on Indian Affairs, he knew more perhaps about Indian matters than any legislator of his time. It was a field for legislation requiring great knowledge of detail and presenting no very satisfactory general line of policy. He was moved in it by a sincere desire to secure the welfare of the wards of the nation, and he resisted and frequently succeeded in defeating schemes for defrauding the Indian which the low moral tone in respect to such matters which prevails in territory adjacent to Indian territory too frequently prompted.

Mr. Sherman hated shams, believed in regular party organization, and was more anxious to hold the good things established by the past than to surrender them in a search for less certain benefits to be derived from radical changes in the future. He was a man capable of accomplishing much in legislation and in other matters by his freedom and charm of speech and man-

ner, and his spirit of conciliation and compromise. He never sought a quarrel, but, like most men of a sunny disposition and natural good will toward all, he could and did develop a stubborn adherence to the principles he regarded as necessary to the country's safety, quite in contrast with his ordinary manner and speech. In other words, it would be unjust to Mr. Sherman to suggest that his sunny disposition and his anxiety to make everybody within the reach of his influence happy, was any indication of a lack of strength of character, of firmness of purpose, and of clearness of decision as to what he thought right in politics, or in any of the problems that he was called upon to solve.

It would be difficult to mention in public life a man more universally loved and who had closer and tenderer friends than Mr. Sherman; and, as might be expected, his association with society at large was merely a reflection of that beautiful sunlight and happy atmosphere that prevailed in the more intimate relations of his family life.

He had great power of quick decision, as shown in his rulings in the Senate as its presiding officer, and great firmness in adherence to them. He was able to make rulings against contestants in a manner best calculated to keep them in good temper, and he displayed, in giving his reasons, the thoroughest knowledge of parliamentary law and great ability in its application to new questions.

Everyone who knew Mr. Sherman felt that in his death he had lost a friend, and I cannot close what I have to say without expressing the profound but sad pleasure I had in listening to the

tribute paid to him by President Stryker, which, while it commanded admiration by the propriety, beauty, and eloquence of its diction, moved the sympathy and grief of its hearers by its simple pathos and satisfied their estimate of Mr. Sherman by its justice.

Sincerely yours,

WM. H. TAFT.

HON. J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT, *President*,
The Republican Club of the City of New York, 54 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

MR. OLCOTT: I would also say that we had expected to have Governor Black here, but I have received a telegram from him saying it was impossible for him to attend, owing to a death in his family. I also received a telegram from President Stryker, of Hamilton College, regretting his inability to be present.

[The New York Templar Quartet, consisting of Dr. Carl E. Dufft, Mr. Harry B. Mook, Mr. George Sturgis, and Mr. Herman Trost, Jr., at this time rendered "The Lord is My Shepherd."]

THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD

The Lord is my Shepherd, no want shall I know;
I feed in green pastures, safe folded I rest:
He leadeth my soul whence the still waters flow,
Restores me when wandering, redeems when oppressed.

Thro' the valley and shadow of death tho' I stray,
Since Thou art my Guardian, no evil I fear;
Thy rod shall defend me, Thy staff be my stay;
No harm can befall, with my Comforter near.

Mr. Olcott: Senator Root.

Senator Elihu Root: Mr. President, it is with the deepest feeling of sorrow that I now speak of the loss of our Vice President, for I have felt his loss too deeply to talk about it.

I had known him practically all his life. My earliest recollections are of more than sixty years ago, on my grandfather's farm in Oneida County, and of the house, the big, white house, with the great columns, upon the adjoining farm of his grandfather, Willet Sherman. James Sherman inherited his feeling for the development of American manufacture from that grandfather, who away back in the early days of American manufacturing was the head and front and superintendent of one of the first glass manufactories in the United States, a glass factory at Vernon, where they made glass with wood as fuel long before the Erie Canal, running back into the early years of the eighteenth century.

Mr. Sherman and I were born in the same county and lived always in adjoining towns. We were in the same college, and belonged to the same college society, and I knew him well

as he came up from a boy. We belonged to the same political party; belonged to the same clubs and were constantly meeting; we worked for many years, up to the time of his death, as co-trustees of our college of Hamilton, and for a good many years, and while I was in an executive office in Washington, he was one of the great leaders of my party in the Legislative branch, and one of the little group who directed and arranged the action of the House of Representatives; and then for three years I was fortunate enough to sit under his presiding control as the President of the Senate, and it was a bright spot in the most tedious or dullest day of either labor or debate when we could slip away, the Vice President and myself and three or four friends, sometimes one and sometimes another, and could lunch together in the Senate restaurant. In all that long course of years of that intimate association, with so many different relations, both in his family and in his business and in his political life, and all the different phases of his life, I have never known him to utter a word or a thought which would not do honor to a gentleman, to a friend, to a lover of his country; never a word that was tinged with meanness, or smallness, or spite, or selfishness, or anything ignoble or unworthy in any way.

The first and the prevailing impression which he made upon men was that which is illustrated

by the sobriquet, "Sunny Jim." His smile was always bright; his fair, ruddy face was always glowing with kindly feeling; and the impression produced by his just and sweet and serene temperament was so strong that the world thought of him as a bright and cheerful man. It was all real; there was none of it put on. He had no recourse to the arts of the politician. He needed not to have recourse to them, because this sympathetic relation which arose between him and all who met him came by nature. He pretended nothing. He never sought to produce an effect or to produce an impression. He was himself always. Underlying this, however—underlying this sweet and bright and cheerful and happy appearance, and the fact of it, there was a solid, substantial, positive and enduring character.

Throughout his life he exhibited in all relations the two characteristics which made him an almost perfect presiding officer. One was a decision of character, and the other was the essential, kindly judgment.

That was so from his boyhood up. He was so clear in his own judgment, so free from doubt and uncertainty, and so kindly in his expression of his opinion and his conclusions that nobody quarreled with him because of differing with him; never.

Sherman belonged to the class, that great class of men who are under the compulsion of

their nature to do things. Among the multitude of divisions of mankind they may be distributed on the one side or on the other of the ever-recurring and continuing conflict between efficiency and liberty. To secure the highest efficiency there must be some surrender of liberty, and to secure complete liberty you will have to abandon the highest efficiency. Those two are continually in conflict. Sherman belonged to the type of man who regards efficiency—and therefore he was for organization, for discipline, for united effort, and there is always a misunderstanding between these two types of men, and Sherman's inborn allegiance to that discipline and organization, which is necessary for the accomplishment of things, made him at odds frequently with the people who were restive under organization and its restraints. But never, in all the long course of his career as an organization man, never would attacks on his purposes and his wishes have led him to yield a particle in his purity of purpose and his love of country to the wildest enthusiasts who spurned organization. He regarded organization as a means to an end, and regarded it unselfishly, and by his exercise of his great powers he accomplished great good during his too brief life!

I have never known a man who yielded himself more unreservedly to the demands of friendship, of benevolence, and of compassion; who

was more under the constant control of a desire to help others than he was. I have often wondered how he lived under the swarm of applications that came in. If anyone in the region of his home was in misfortune; if anyone was poor; if anyone needed to be helped along the way of life—it seemed they all came to him, and he never grew restive or impatient or indifferent, and never turned a deaf ear to them.

He fulfilled my idea of a good man, and he leaves a memory which cannot be enhanced by marble or bronze.

The simplicity of genuine life, the sincerity of true and helpful love for his fellows, the elevation of a spirit that really loved his country and his kind, and a constancy of loyal friendship, all were his, and we do well to honor his memory!

Mr. Olcott: Senator Depew.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew: Mr. Chairman and friends, we all loved Jim Sherman. I never knew any man who was so long in public life, with the jealousies and animosities which are incident to such a career, who enjoyed to such an unusual degree the affection of his fellow citizens of both parties. His career may be one of the few exceptions to the rule that a man is not without honor except in his own country. For twenty-two years his neighbors who knew him

best kept returning him to the House of Representatives, and doubtless this tribute would have been paid him so long as he lived had he not been promoted to the Vice Presidency, the second office in the gift of the people of the United States. Those who knew him intimately, and they hailed from every State and Territory, never addressed him as "Congressman Sherman" or "Vice President Sherman," but they all came under the influence of that irresistible manner of his which made one feel that there was established between the Congressman or the Vice President a most chummy relation which only exists among college classmates. He was the most popular undergraduate at Hamilton during his college course, and he carried with him through life the youthful feeling of cordiality, of generosity, or unshaken confidence in his fellows, which kept simply enlarging as he grew older with cordial intimacy and affection which with most students end with graduation.

But we must, on an occasion like this, look beyond the personal characteristics of our friend in the effort to form an estimate of what gave him his promotion and distinction in public life; what were the ambitions by which he secured so large a degree of the confidence and esteem of the American people? Environment and heredity have most to do in the formation of character and in the making of a career. He had an

heredity which molded his mind and predestined his career. But he lived also all his life in an environment which taught freedom and crystallized his opinions upon public questions. He was born and passed his whole life in one neighborhood, which is part of that remarkable valley of the Mohawk that extends from Albany to Buffalo. He had seen settlements for manufacture start upon those fertile farms and then become prosperous villages and grow into important cities. He had seen these manufacturing centers constantly expanding in the value of their output, in the enlargement of their facilities, in the extension of their markets, in the increase of population and in the general and extraordinary prosperity. All this had happened under his eye while he was progressing from boyhood to youth, from youth to manhood and from manhood to middle age. He had seen the wonderful effects of the development of water power which had created happy communities out of what had been before a wilderness. His studies naturally led to an inquiry into the sources of this development which had attracted the attention not only of the people of the State but of the whole country. As his investigations and observations extended he became firmly convinced that these were all due to a policy of government, and that that policy was the protection of the American manufacturer and giving

him so far as possible the possession of the American market. In his travels abroad and in his close examination of conditions in other countries, he came to the conclusion, so fixed in his mind that it amounted to a religion, that the American market was the best market in the world and the largest, that the stability of our institutions and American citizenship of a high type depended upon so protecting that market for American labor and capital that competition with conditions so different in other highly organized industrial nations should not be able to deteriorate the standard of American wages and living. This was the fundamental principle of all his political career and the active motive of his life. At a time when that idea had become so unpopular with a percentage of the press of the United States, he supported it, imperilling his renomination for the Vice Presidency, which he intensely desired, both for the honor, and because it would make him the only one in the long line of Vice Presidents to whom that honor had come,—by emphatically stating in his speech of acceptance and in a speech preceding his nomination his views upon this question in a way which his associates and friends thought unnecessary, but he was determined that if reelected the people of the United States should be in no doubt as to what he regarded as essential to the prosperity and future of the country.

His speech of acceptance and a message given later in the canvass are among the notable incidents in our political history of a man when the tide is turning otherwise against his opinions daring to risk everything rather than have his countrymen mistaken as to his views and policies which he would, if possible, carry out.

He died as he had lived and worked in the advocacy of these industrial policies.

The period of his service in Congress, if we take those twenty-two years out of our history since the close of the Civil War, were for our financial and industrial stability among the most critical in our history. With the close of the Civil War, we encountered all the difficulties of the formation of a new government. New conditions arose which had never existed before. The problem of the accumulation of great wealth and its proper distribution, so far as legislation could legitimately affect it, was an urgent problem. The creation of great corporations and their combination into greater ones necessitated by competition and the need of economy in administration presented other problems. The sectional difficulty had been settled, but these questions which grew out of extraordinary prosperity were the ones to be solved. It was a period of experiment from the day he entered Congress until he took the office of Vice President, and when the crucial period arrived during

the administration of President Cleveland for a trial of a new experiment different from the one in which he believed, he had reached a place among the leaders of the House of Representatives. It is the peculiarity of all representative bodies and of every association that they are governed by leaders. The average man may rise and reach Congress because he is a leader in his locality, but when he comes to exercise the larger duties which devolve upon him as a Representative, he finds it is easier to have others in whom he has confidence do his thinking than to do it himself, because with most men the most difficult task, the hardest work in the world and the most tiresome is to think and to think hard.

During this period about six men led the House of Representatives, and they were led in their turn by two very remarkable and masterful statesmen, Speaker Reed and Speaker Cannon. Mr. Sherman was one of this group during all this critical time, and up to the period of his promotion from the House of Representatives to the Vice Presidency, he was a leader in the great fight against the effort to make silver the standard of value either by its own merit or by some standard of union with gold, and also of the experiment which President Cleveland so earnestly attempted of getting rid of the principle of the protection of American industry and reducing the tariff to a revenue basis.

After the disastrous panic from 1894 to 1896 he was intimately associated with McKinley and with Dingley in changing the legislation upon this question, and his constructive ability was largely instrumental in the framing of what was known as the Dingley Tariff Bill, which reversed the policy of the preceding administration and placed the country again upon a high protective basis. There followed for about eight years a development of our national resources, the extension of our railway systems, the addition to our industrial output, the settlement of new lands, the government of new territories, and the further accumulation of power in corporations and individuals which led to almost revolutionary legislation and a period of great unrest in the public mind. Everyone who shared in this prosperity came to believe, under the influence of a remarkable agitation in powerful sections of the press and many political agitators, that while they were better off than ever before they had not received their full share of this extraordinary development of prosperity and wealth. So strong and deep-seated was this conviction of a wrong which could not be accurately defined, that nearly every public man in the country saw how much his popularity could be increased and how much it depended upon adding fuel to the fire. The most remarkable part of our friend's career is the manner and the

courage with which he resisted these temptations. No one in public life knew better the trend of current opinion, and no one was more capable of becoming one of its leaders or exponents. He had, however, no sympathy whatever with destructive policies of any kind. His mind was constructive and his ineradicable optimism made him cling persistently to the policies and motives which he believed had produced the conditions in the country in which all rejoiced, though they may not think they had got their share. He was an individualist. He had worked out his own career, with no advantageous surroundings or help, and he believed everyone could do the same according to his abilities. He admired intensely the man who had succeeded far greater than himself in politics or in business, but at the same time he believed that they deserved what they had won, and that it was due to remarkable ability, with the free opportunities that could only come where opportunities were so free as existed in the United States. Envy had no place in his composition. He was preëminently what is known as a stand-patter and proud of it. He lost no opportunity upon the platform or in the press of acquainting his fellow citizens with his views. There might be doubt about others. Senators and Congressmen might waver, candidates might sit upon the fence or straddle it, but no one ever doubted where could always be found the Vice

President. Scores of able men in public life who were equally courageous during this craze were driven out and consigned to private life. It is a marvel how he retained his hold and popularity. But the same qualities which made his countrymen call him "Sunny Jim," dissipated all enmity and disarmed opposition. It is most remarkable that at this peculiar and critical juncture such a man could have won without opposition this coveted honor of the second nomination to the second highest office in the gift of the people.

Now, my friends, what is a stand-patter, anyway? He is never praised but generally abused. He is attacked as an obstructionist. He is said to stand in the way of progress, and to be the enemy of reform. But an intelligent and courageous stand-patter is a wise reformer who does not believe that all change is reform. He is a beneficent progressive who believes that progress is the law of nations and of individuals, but along demonstrated lines, and not either by excursions into the unknown or the repetition of experiments which have proved failures wherever tried.

I have spoken of heredity as influencing character, and the stand-patism in our friend came from the strain of Puritanism which he inherited from old Captain John Sherman of Cromwell's Army, who was his ancestor as well as mine, and who came over, because of his faith which he

would not surrender, among the early Puritans of Massachusetts. That Puritan strain kept him firm in the faith, both in speech and in practice, and while he had become to an extraordinary degree unlike his ancestor, one of the most genial, companionable and lovable of men, nevertheless, like his ancestor, he would have gone to the stake for a dogma in religion or into obscurity for a principle in politics.

Lincoln was a stand-patter in his time. He resisted all the passionate and violent forces of his day. The Abolitionists, led by William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, had no faith in him as a candidate for the Presidency, while after he became President, it was only because he was the most remarkable man of his time that he was able to resist the radical assaults of Senator Waide and Thaddeus Stevens in Congress and Horace Greeley in the press. The most remarkable stand-patism in Mr. Lincoln's administration was his resistance for nearly three years of a determination so strong to make him issue his Emancipation Proclamation that impeachment was freely discussed among the more advanced of the radicals.

I have all my life been a close observer of legislation, from early participation as a Member of the Legislature and subsequent study and twelve years in the United States Senate. I was in the Legislature of our State fifty-one years

ago. During my second term I was for one session of the Legislature, while the Speaker was unable to perform his duty, the Acting Speaker of the New York Assembly. The House was evenly divided between both parties. The position of Speaker was a most difficult one, and it gave me an interest in the office and an understanding of its requirements which have lasted me through life. I have an exceeding admiration for anybody who can acceptably perform the duties of the presiding officer of a deliberative body. Such a place requires more tact, skill, quick judgment and instantaneous decision than any other place in public life. The presiding officer must have the support not only of his political friends but he must enjoy the confidence of his political enemies, because of his fairness and judicial temperament, and he must possess almost the temper of an angel.

The greatest Speakers I have ever known, and I had the opportunity of knowing much of them, were James G. Blaine and Thomas B. Reed. They had not only an acquired talent but a positive genius for this office, but they lacked the one essential which made the success of Sherman. Reed raised fierce and violent antagonisms so passionate that if he had not had a great political majority with him he could not have held his place. Blaine had geniality to a remarkable degree, but he failed to have that hold upon

his political opponents by that indescribable college chumminess which characterized Sherman's relations with all men.

In the Senate, we have no rules. Mr. Sherman had been chosen by different Speakers in the House of Representatives to act in their place when they left the chair and to preside over the Committee of the Whole. The House is governed by a collection of rules which are very rigid and a line of precedents which fills volumes. It was a most difficult thing for Mr. Sherman to be taken from a place like that to preside over a body which is governed practically by no rules whatever, but is a rule unto itself. Senators, especially the older ones, resent any effort on the part of the chair to curb their wanderings or the carrying out of their own, sometimes very unregulated, wills. One of the strongest men in the Senate, as well as one of the most quarrelsome, took a position, was called to order and the Vice President decided against him. The Senator instantly declared that the independence of the Senate had been invaded by the Vice President who was not a member of the Senate but only its Constitutional presiding officer; that he had no right to use a position which was largely one of courtesy to violate the traditions of the most august body in the world and deny, or attempt to deny, to a Senator the rights to which every Senator was entitled. It was a personal

attack; it was a bitter one. The scene was dramatic. The situation was very tense. Most presiding officers would have lost their temper, or at least shown heat. It was a studied effort to humiliate the Vice President. Sherman's attitude was perfect. There was not the slightest indication in his manner or speech that the personal element was in his thought. He was the presiding officer personified. With perfect calmness, good humor and dignity, he stated the case to a breathless Senate. He did it so clearly and convincingly that the Senate sat down upon the tumultuous Senator, and Sherman's decisions were never after questioned.

The study of Vice Presidents has been to me always an interesting one. I knew Mr. Hamlin, the Vice President during Mr. Lincoln's first term, and all of them since. The Vice Presidency is not an ideal position. It was placed in the Constitution to provide an heir to the Presidency. Curiously enough the framers of the Constitution never looked to the contingency of both President and Vice President dying. That has been remedied only within recent years. In seeking to find some duties for the Vice President, it was finally decided to make him the presiding officer of the Senate, with no power except to vote when there was a tie. It requires a statesman of unusual gifts to sustain with dignity this position, and have no portion of the

power which apparently should belong to the second highest office in the country. A father encourages his son and heir to prepare himself for his place and the administration of his estate, but Presidents want to succeed themselves for at least one term and resent any prominence or popularity which might make a Vice President a competitor. So Presidents are almost always jealous of the Vice President, and keep him at a distance. They rarely want his advice and they do not want him to share in any way in the responsibilities or in the fame of the acts of the administration. This is not peculiar to our Presidents. I have known the heirs to the throne of several countries in Europe. There is no position so difficult. The sovereign is never on good terms with his heir. The older the sovereign grows the more distasteful becomes the activities of the son who is to be his successor. It requires the rarest tact and forbearance for the son to keep even on good social relations with his father the Emperor or the King, or his mother the Queen. I remember, because I knew him so well, the difficulties which surrounded the late King Edward in this respect. His mother was a most masterful and capable ruler, but as she grew older she became more jealous of the prerogatives of the throne. Her son for a quarter of a century was old enough and capable of being King, and it is one of the highest tributes to

his diplomatic ability that he could have considerable influence and still so adjust himself to the situation as not to arouse the jealousies of his mother. Presidents do not welcome Vice Presidents to Cabinet consultations or conferences at the White House. Nothing is so disturbing, I might almost say offensive, to a President as to have it generally understood that some measure of administration, some suggestion to the Congress, some policy enunciated, came from the Vice President. It has been said that the only exception to this rule was Hobart. Mr. Hobart was a most agreeable gentleman, with wonderful tact and ability of self-effacement, while McKinley, on the other hand, was one of the most sweet tempered and amiable of men. Undoubtedly Mr. Hobart was oftener in the White House and in consultation with the President than any of his predecessors, but when this fact became exaggerated in the press into a common statement that the Vice President was consulted on all questions and his advice in a measure potential, it so annoyed the President that it would not have been long before this cordial relation was terminated. Sherman had been in Congress through many administrations and thoroughly understood this situation. He never attempted in any way to influence or direct the administration of President Taft. He was always ready for consultation, but never let it be

known that he had been consulted. If a conference had occurred where his view had been accepted, he would have been the first to assert, if the question had been raised, that the conclusions arrived at were the final judgment of the President himself.

Mr. Sherman enjoyed life in every phase. He had the rarest of social gifts. But his popularity was not dependent upon these. He was an indefatigable worker for his party or for his friends, but the hold which he had upon all who knew him was not dependent upon these. Everyone who knew him at all knew the wonderful fidelity, persistence and strength of his friendships. He would go farther and risk more to befriend a friend in whom he believed, but who was for the moment under a cloud, than almost any man in public life. The steadfastness which characterized his adherence to his political opinions was equally strong in his personal relations. By reason of these exceptional qualities, he has joined the majority regarded and mourned by a multitude of friends. But beyond this generation he will live. There are two kinds of men who rise to distinction, one is the genius who is governed by no rules, the other is the man who is governed by rules the same as others, but somehow he is exceptional. Precisely what makes him exceptional it is difficult to discover. Among his friends are many who are as able

and as cultured, whose character is as high, and whose work is as good, and yet in a way which they could not explain he is their superior. In other words, he is an exceptional man.

Mr. Sherman was one of the finest representatives of this class. He knew how to do or to say the right thing at the right time. He knew how to differ with others, and to differ radically, and at the same time retain a whole-hearted and cordial relationship even with those who could not agree with him. It was his gift to have the confidence in a rare degree of those who differed with him because they never distrusted him. His career will always be a bright one in the history of our State, and in the story of our Vice Presidents he will always hold a unique and distinguished place.

[At the conclusion of Senator Depew's address the New York Templar Quartet rendered "Lead Kindly Light."]

LEAD KINDLY LIGHT

Lead kindly Light amid the circling gloom;
Lead Thou me on!
The night is dark, and I am far from home;
Lead Thou me on!
Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see
The distant scene; one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that Thou
Shouldst lead me on;
I loved to choose and see my path; but now
Lead Thou me on!
I loved the garish day, and, spite of fears,
Pride ruled my will. Remember not past years!

So long Thy power has blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone,
And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile!

MR. OLCOTT: Mr. Maynard.

MR. REUBEN LESLIE MAYNARD: I have here a simple, brief statement. I have known James Schoolcraft Sherman practically all the days of my life and will say that I can confirm in every respect the estimate which has been offered as to his character by Senator Root, and with the statement that he was one of the men of my acquaintance whom I truly and deeply loved, and that the fact that I possessed his confidence and his friendship will be regarded by me throughout the days of my life as its choicest treasure, I will place before you, in accordance with your request, a brief minute for adoption by the Club.

Minute and Resolution of The Republican Club of the City of New York upon the death of JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN, *Vice President of the United States of America, adopted at a Memorial Meeting, November 24th, 1912:*

JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN, Vice President of the United States, departed this life October 30th, 1912, at his home, at Utica, N. Y. —the city of his birth.

Mr. Sherman was the son of General Richard U. Sherman and Mary Frances Sherman. His paternal ancestors were of staunch English stock, which came to Rhode Island in the seventeenth century and migrated thence to the State of New York, taking up a permanent abode in that part of the beautiful and fertile valley of the Mohawk now known as Oneida County.

Mr. Sherman prepared for college at Whitestown Seminary—an historic and honored institution of learning—and was graduated therefrom in June, 1874. In the autumn of that year he matriculated at Hamilton College, and was graduated from that institution with the Class of '78. His excellence in oratory and extemporaneous debate won for him in college distinguished honors, while his genial temperament

and sunny disposition made him at all times the most popular man of his class. His steadfast loyalty to his Alma Mater in subsequent years is to-day a precious legacy at Hamilton College, where his memory will ever remain green and the record of his achievements an inspiration to high aim and ardent endeavor.

Mr. Sherman was admitted to the Bar of the State of New York in 1880, and practiced law at Utica, N. Y., for many years with distinguished success. He retired from actual practice in January, 1907.

HIS PUBLIC LIFE

In 1884, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected Mayor of the City of Utica. In 1886 he was nominated for Congress by the Republican party of his home district, and elected by a gratifying majority. He was returned to the House by his constituents again and again, serving his district there for full twenty years before his election to the distinguished office of Vice President made him the presiding officer of the Senate of the United States.

Throughout his congressional career Mr. Sherman enjoyed the confidence of the leaders of the Republican party. And during the last decade of his public service, probably no other Republican exercised so great or so wholesome an influence upon matters of Nation-wide importance.

Mr. Sherman served with marked acceptance and ability upon the most important committees of the House. A skilled parliamentarian, he was frequently called to the Chair by the Speaker of the House, where his ready and impartial rulings won for him the respect and esteem of his fellow members.

His wide and varied experience in the House made him instant master of the situation when, as Vice President of the United States, he assumed the duties of presiding officer of the Senate. Mr. Sherman fully appreciated the responsibility of that exalted office, and he applied the rules adopted by the Senate, and controlling its procedure, so fairly and impartially as to win the plaudits of Democrats and Republicans alike.

Mr. Sherman was a staunch and steadfast Republican. He believed in the principles of the party. He was satisfied with our form of government as it at present exists. He did not chase after new and strange vagaries. The initiative, the referendum, and the recall were not for him. And the recall of judicial decisions was to his mind simple anarchy.

Suffering from an incurable disease — evidently aware of the jeopardy to life which his decision involved—Mr. Sherman accepted a second nomination for Vice President from the Republican party, and gave to its service in its

great struggle to maintain the ancient landmarks, and to stay the rising tide of internal dissension, his last full measure of devotion.

On the 23d day of October, 1912—seven days prior to his demise—with the shadow of death then upon him, he issued his final call to the people of the land which he loved, the land to which he had given the service of his mature manhood. He died in the harness, widely loved and respected; rich in earthly honors and distinctions; leaving to the Republican party the legacy of a life of high and honorable endeavor, the record of beneficent principles enacted into laws, and a name graven deep in the imperishable granite of a Nation's gratitude and remembrance. Therefore, be it now

Resolved, That, in common with our State and Nation, The Republican Club of the City of New York mourns the loss of our fellow member, James Schoolcraft Sherman, Vice President of the United States:

That we hereby pay our sincere tribute to the memory of a zealous statesman and patriot; an honored leader; a devoted husband; a loving father; a steadfast and loyal friend:

That we extend to his bereaved widow and family our respectful condolences and our deep sympathy in their great affliction:

That the foregoing Minute be adopted by the Club and spread in full upon its records; and,

further, that an engrossed and attested copy thereof be sent to the widow of decedent.

REUBEN LESLIE MAYNARD,
Committee.

MR. OLCOTT: Mr. Littauer.

MR. LITTAUER: In the few words it will be my highly appreciated privilege to deliver here to the memory of James Schoolcraft Sherman, I want to dwell, not so much on his intellect and eminent achievement, but particularly to speak upon the great and noble qualities of mind and heart which so endeared him to those of us privileged to have known him as an intimate companion: qualities which so endeared him to us that with heavy hearts we wreathe for him laurels of love, of affection and of esteem. While we share deeply the general public sorrow, our tribute is to an endeared companion. We mourn the loss of the Vice President of the United States, but most we mourn the man.

Sherman was a man made to be loved and he was loved. He was as near an unselfish human being as it is possible for man to attain, and for this predominant trait we loved him most. His kindly face, his genial companionship, his helpful counsel, his cheerful voice, will never be obliterated from the memory of his associates. His

friendship was one of the priceless blessings of my life; and the very sunshine seems not so bright or warm as when he lived. I have the power but to utter the simple tribute of a friend, with no words commensurate with the mighty flow of feelings that surge through my heart. My utterance is too feeble to express the measure of honor and encomium which his career merits, with which his companionship blessed us, and which I would long to pay to his memory.

The most valuable of all earthly possessions is a true and faithful friend. Those who knew Sherman best, who were associated most intimately with him, respected and loved him most. Modest, unassuming, democratic, never boastful, never vindictive, no unkind or uncharitable expression escaped his lips. Plain, frank, outspoken, truthful, candid, sincere, he was ever charitable in consideration of those who opposed him.

Sherman was strong in his friendships, a good lover, not so good a hater; he never looked for trouble, yet he never sought evasion of his full share of responsibility. By nature he was sunny and cheerful, and the atmosphere in his presence was always warm, bright and genial. His life was beautiful and inspiring, devoted to the public welfare. Devoted to his neighbors as a helper, friend and beloved companion, his cordial courtesy and impartial kindness made him a coun-

selor and helper of all with whom he was thrown in contact.

No citizen of the United States was more typically an American; no other country could have produced just such a character. He belonged to no class; he represented broadly the citizenship of our country. He was neither proud nor humble. He never reached the point of forgetting the round of the ladder on which he began to climb. His hat was never too small for his head. Possessed of natural dignity, he had no frills, no strained deportment to sustain the dignity which was so natural to him.

His forebears were of an honorable estate. His youth was spent in the vicinity of Utica in a wholesome fashion, which instilled in him the resolute ambition which brought fruition in his maturity. His life at the near-by college was full of promise. His attachments to his collegemates and to the interests of Hamilton College were constant and loyal. He was early blessed with a pure, devoted domestic affection, which continually increased throughout the many years of true companionship; blessed with children and grandchildren who added continually more and more to the happiness of his existence. A family, I believe, over whom his spirit must now and ever will be watching. The nation mourns an ideal Vice President. Our State and his old Congressional District, with the City of Utica,

mourn an able and patriotic legislator. His family are overcome with the loss of a devoted and kind husband and father; and we mourn the loss of a warm and faithful friend. He doubtless had faults and frailties and human weaknesses, but he was so intensely human I could never see them. To-day the world seems lonesome without Jim Sherman.

He devoted himself with tireless energy and genuine enthusiasm to everything that he undertook, and his intelligent, thoughtful guidance of his undertakings brought well merited success. For a quarter of a century the Capitol at Washington was the chief sphere of his work. There he labored incessantly, thoughtfully and most effectively. He never heralded his speeches, never posed for effect, never kept his eyes moving toward the galleries. His tireless energy, his accurate knowledge, his quick conception, his gift of clear expression soon earned for him leadership.

As a parliamentarian, as a debater, he was quick, apt and skillful, but preëminently fair and candid; he never appealed to either prejudice or passion. Sherman's charity was broad minded for the opinions, the faults, the harmless vanities of others; no one was so generally loved, respected and had so large a following among opponents who believed in him. He gained mas-

tery by his logic and the cleverness of the arguments with which he presented his cause.

His eloquence found expression in clear and sonorous notes. The earnestness of his convictions, the power of his logic, the charm of his speech were all heightened by the tone of his voice. Yea, his voice was the best exemplar of himself, the best reflection of the man. Everyone who came under the charm of that voice recognized the pure, broad qualities of the man.

The great measure of Sherman's fame was his service in the House of Representatives: there he was a Republican of Republicans. A strong partisan—he could be nothing else—a staunch believer in protection to home industries, for which principle he was ready to go to the stake for sacrifice, and he was a brilliant exponent of the results achieved through that policy.

He believed in a liberal construction of our written Constitution, convinced that the Nation thereunder had the power to do everything required for the common welfare. He was by nature a lover of obedience to the law and of liberty under control. He clung to that which had been demonstrated to be good; he was far removed from those reactionary tendencies which often injure and discredit conservatism. His congressional influence was most potent, for he had the genius of being effective, of being able to persuade and accomplish where others failed.

His direction of the affairs of the Indians for sixteen years, resulted in a complete reversal of the policy of the Nation toward its wards. He advocated pay for the Indians' work, rather than continuance of the policy of their gratuitous support. The result is visible in the Reservations where the Indian, recompensed for his labor, has learned to realize his independence and worth.

He worked to make the world better, to make happier the lives of men, to extend the field of contentment.

His career was not a royal road to eminence, but step by step, year after year, his worth was recognized until the Nation elected him its Vice President.

Recognizing fully the greatness and abilities of his predecessors, presiding over the Senate, it can be truthfully maintained that he made more of that great office than any who have preceded him. With broad parliamentary training and practice, he was an ideal presiding officer, ever impartial, prompt and decisive; but he was to the Senate more than its presiding officer. Sherman's strong personality was recognized in the Senate Chamber. His patriotism, his wisdom, and his clear convictions made themselves felt in that august body. He did not stand apart from responsibilities, but assumed them when necessity arose. He enhanced the

importance of his office. His influence for good was felt, heartily appreciated and profoundly acknowledged.

Men die memorable for works accomplished, for heroic deeds, for marvelous inventions and improvements; but Jim Sherman leaves a simple monument, so pure, so high, so near to every human being! Just a real unselfish love for humanity, an unusual consideration of the interests of others regardless of self. What greater monument in these days of selfish rush and push for power and wealth!

His place will be among those who loved their fellowmen, who loved their country, who gave the best that was in him for their advancement and betterment; a paragon of unselfishness, integrity and patriotism. Death came to him as his coronation. Everyone who knew him will be forever grateful to the Almighty for having known such a character. We who are left behind are broader, truer, better men for association with him.

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

President Olcott: The Chair would be glad to hear any further remarks upon the resolution which has been presented. If there are no further remarks, the resolution will be put, and I will ask that the resolutions be adopted by a rising vote. The motion is unanimously carried.

[Song by Templar Quartet, "Nearer My God to Thee!"]

NEARER MY GOD TO THEE.

Nearer, my God, to Thee,
  Nearer to Thee;
E'en though it be a cross
  That raiseth me;
Still all my song shall be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
  Nearer to Thee.

Though like the wanderer,
  The sun gone down,
Darkness be over me,
  My rest a stone;
Yet in my dreams I'd be
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
  Nearer to Thee.

  Or if on joyful wing
  Cleaving the sky,
Sun, moon, and stars forgot,
  Upward I fly,
Still all my song shall be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
  Nearer to Thee.

The *Sun,* Wednesday, November 6, 1912.

EDITORIAL.

FORGETFULNESS.

On Election Day, 1912: Gone and forgotten, except by a little household in Utica and some good neighbors.

JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN,
Vice President of the United States.

REMEMBERING MR. SHERMAN.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have just read the editorial note entitled "Forgetfulness."

Mr. Sherman was a member of the Republican Club of the City of New York and upon his death the executive committee met and made arrangements for a proper memorial meeting and thereupon the club gave outward sign of its remembrance of Mr. Sherman by properly draping its building. A committee of representative members of the club attended his funeral at Utica. In the midst of the political struggle

which has now ended there was not time nor could suitable occasion be found to have a memorial meeting for him.

As the president of the club I venture to write this letter to you to say that the club and all of its members have not forgotten and will not forget the death of the Vice President of the United States and will always hold in deepest reverence the memory of the man James Schoolcraft Sherman.

By continuing the work we were doing for the Republican party have we not followed out what the real life of Sherman meant and really paid a tribute to his memory? It was a great battle and one of the great leaders fell, but the men in the ranks continued fighting. Now that the battle is over we will pay tributes, and we certainly never will forget.

J. Van Vechten Olcott.

New York, November 7, 1912.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 013 704 846 2